THE INAUGURATION.

Governor Gray and Lieutenant Governor Masson Inducted Into Office.

The Opera-House Tastefully Decorated -A Large Crowd in Attendance,

And the Ceremonies Impressive and Interesting-The Addresses-Last Night's Reception -Legislative Notes.

The inauguration of Hon. Isaac P. Gray as Governor and of Hon, Mahlon D. Manson as Lieutenant Governor of the State of Indians took place at English's Opera House yesterday afternoon, and the event was witmessed by one of the largest assemblages of Deople that ever met together in that spacious edifice. The attendant ceremonies were highly interesting and impressive, and in all respects worthy of the place and the occasion. The house was beautifully decorated with evergreens, flags and bunting, and pictures of Governor Gray and Lieutenant Governor Manson, and also of Cleveland and Hendricks. Beissenherz's Band was present and added music to the other interesting features of the day.

At 10 o clock the doors leading to the galleries were thrown open, and both the upper and lower gallery were packed in a few minutes, every svailable seat and foot of standing room being occupied. The members of the House and Senate arrived 2:15 and took seats in the

parquet, this part of the auditorium having tren reserved for them and their ladies. The dress circle and stage were taken by invited guests, the State officials occupying seats upon the stage. While the members of the General Assembly were being seated Governors Gray and Porter and Lieutenaut Governors Manson and Hanna appeared upon the stage, and were received with applause from all parts of the house.

The scene which presented itself as the vest audience waited for the ceremonies to begin was one novel in many respects, and certainly impressive in sil. In front of the stage sat the representatives of the great commonwealth of Indiana, men whom their constituency had delighted to honor, and who have come up to the State's Capital to make laws for the perpetuity of her institutions and the welfare of the people. In the boxes on either side were the families and intimate friends of the Chief Executives of the State and the two Lieutenant Governors. In the dress circle were many who have held positions of trust and honor in the State, and who came to witness the caremonies of the inauguration, participating in all the feelings of pleasure which the event excited. On the stage were the State and ex State tilicials and many other distinguished genwere allotted to the men who have most recently received honors at the hands of Indiana. Vice President Hendeloks and wife were there; Hon. William H. English, at | ent, second highest office in the gift of the peopie, sat beside Mr. Hendricks; Speaker Jewett, fresh from the field of merited laurels; Governor Gray, just entering upon the duties of his office; Governor Porter, relinquishing the trust; Lieutenant Governors Manson and Hanna; Judge Niblack, who, including Governor Gray, has sworn into office three Governors of the State; Rev. O. H. P. Abbett, who opened the Democratic State Convention with prayer. Sanator Weir and Representatives Cory and Moody completed the list.

Hanna arose, called the convention to order, and announced that Rev. Dr. Abbett would invoke the Divine blessing. Mr. Abbett made a very eloquent and appropriate prayer, asking that Divine blessings might attend the two men who were about to be inducted into office; that their labors might be directed for the welfare of the people at large, and that in all things whatsoever was done might redound to the upbuilding of the Kingdom of God in earth. He prayed that harmony, good-feeling and fellowship might prevail smong the Representatives assembled, and that they might feel that they were called together for a purpose, the highest and best. Judge Niblack then administered the customary oath to Governor Gray, who delivered his inaugural as follows:

At 2:30 o'clock Lieutenant Governor

GENTLEMEN OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY-To be chosen the Chief Magistrate of the State is an honor that impresses me deeply, and for which I am profoundly grateful. I approach the dis-charge of the labors of this high trust with a full sense of the responsibility involved, but with a determination to perform the duties of the office faithfully for the public good; and to that end I solicit your earnest co-operation and support.

You are convened by virtue of the Constitution

to enact such laws as will promote education, suppress vice and immorality, punish crime, protect the rights of person and property, advance the general welfare of the people, and the prosperity of the State, thus continuing to exalt the renown of this great Republic, of which Inciana is so conspicuous an integral part, ever mindful that a republican form of government can not endure longer than simplicity, integrity and economy characterize its administration and fidelity marks the conduct of its public servants.

The political struggle, State and National, through which we have recently passed stirred the ocean of our politics as a mighty storm, and like nature's provision for purifying her great bodies of water by agitation of the tempest, it is hoped will eliminate the impure elements from our political sea, purify the body politic, and record in the history of our Government once more the commencement of an era of retrenchment and reform. THE PRINCIPLES UPON WHICH OUR GOVERNMENT IS

FOUNDED, and under which we have increased from thir teen to thirty-eight States, with large areas yet unorganized, create vast and varied interests which naturally divide public opinion as to the policy of the Government. The continuance of our national existence and prosperity, depending upon a wise and honest administration of the powers and duties of the Government, will always develop political dissensions and create party divisions, thus periodically arousing the masses to pass judgment upon alleged evils of legislation and deviation from constitutional principles. A check is put upon maladministration. reforms are pesceably brought about, the Government policy as to great political questions is directed and determined as a majority may de-

The present depressed condition of the business and industrial interests of the country invites the careful attention and study of the legislator.

The earth has yielded bountiful harvests, proisiness and increased prosperity seems to exist.

In the last year has witnessed a succession of cilures and disasters among the commercial, industrial and fluancial institutions of the country that has shaken confidence and seriously disturbed the business interests of the whole land.

The rapidity with which colossal fortunes have been accumulated in late years by private individuals; the development and fostering of railway and other coporate bodies of vast wealth by Government aid; the aggregation of the money of our country in various combinations of power, and the influence which they exercise in shaping legislation, raises the inquiry whether legislation has not been too much in the juterest of capital and wealth, and against the industrial masses of the

The laboring classes constitute a great portion of our population, and to this element we are largely indebted for our prosperity.

They comprise in a great measure the honest,

frages, seek

GOOD GOVERNMENT.

and rightfully demand recognition of the fact that labor is honorable, that employers shall not be discriminated in favor of as against the employed, and such protection under the law as will easble them to assert their rights when endangered by combinations of capital. The general welfare of the State is largely dependent upon the individual success of its citizens, and we should always bear in mind that the sure avenue to competence and wealth is not by the inflated bubble of speculation, to which in the main our periodical disasters te trade and commerce are attribatable, but by honest toil, patient industry and a legitimate exchange of actual values and products. The passage of laws having in view the oregoing objects and conditions of capital and labor and the abolition of unnecessary taxation which cats up the iruits of labor, is in the interests of the many reforms demanded to give us substantial business prosperity. I am aware that these reforms can only be generally and successfully inaugurated through the exercise of the powers of the Federal Government, but do not deem it improper to refer to them upon this oc-

LEGISLATION.

The closing days of our biennial sessions of the Legislature are invariably flooded with a mass of bills, all demanding immediate action. By reason of haste and confusion many of them become laws that are carelessly framed and not properly matured and considered. I sincerely hope you may be able to adopt some rule or regulation that will to some extent avoid the evils attending this recurring condition of legislative affairs. There is not much danger of erring on the side of too little law. The world is governed too much, and that was undoubtedly the principle that governed the framers of our Constitution in restricting the length of our legislative sessions. The fact that such provision has been so long sanctioned by the people without an effort to change it, argues well its wisdom as a measure tending to serve the best interest of all the people of the State. Hence it becomes a matter of duty for each member to diligently and earnestly co-operate whin his fellow members in perfecting and advancing the most important measures, and among the most important are those needed for the support of the State and its institutions. The passage of the general and specific appropriation pills should not be left to the uncertainties attending the closing ing days of the session. To provide for the pub he wants of the State is the paramount duty of legislation. To wisely and economically expend the means provided, is one of the most important trusts confided to those clothed with the management of State affairs.

CHANGE OF LAWS.

Laws that by long existence have become familisr to the people, and the observance of which is established, should not be changed without reasons that are cogent and unquestionable, as frequent alterations and amendments tend not ouly to confuse the public mind, but the learned professions of attorneys, counselors and jurists are often at a less to agree upon and determine what the law really is, and the practical applica-tion and observance of if fail by reason of its un-

certainty. Changes in the law are frequently made at the solicitation of an inconsiderable portion of the people and in the interest of localities without being demanded by the general public or of general application, the principle of which is prohibited by our Constitution. It is to the repeat modification and judicial construction of this class of hasty and impracticable legislation that so much of the time and at-

tention of our Legislature as well as our courts is The supposed necessity for a change in the law is often more imaginary than real, as exemptified by a comparison of the legislation of different

In an adjoining sister State, the Constitution of which and the occupation, commerce and business of its people being similar to our own, no stay of execution on judgment in a court of record is allowed. All property sold at judicial sale must bring two-thirds of the appraised value, and no redemption of real estate after judicial sale is permitted, while in Indiana we have a general provision for stay of execution on judgment of court, a law authorizing a provision in contracts waiving the benefit of valuation and appraisement laws, and a right of redemption of real estate sold on execution. Most of these laws have been in force for over a quarter of a cen-tury, and, notwithstanding so very differ-ent, seem to be well settled and acone time the nominee of the party for the cepted as satisfactory by the people of second highest office in the gift of the page each State. To do away with the stay of execu tion and the right of redemption in our State would undoubtedly be regarded as ppressive by the debtor class, and the repeal of e act authorizing a waiver would be considered by the creditor as an impediment to the coll : tion of debis. Jpon the other hand the people of our sister State would undoubtedly censia ralaw author izing the stay of execution and t e right of re demption as unreasonably delay g the collection of debt and the sale of property - ishout apprais-

The biennial message contemplated by the Constitution, touching the condition of the State and recommending measures for your consideration, having been submitted to you at the opening of this session by my predecessor, it will not be expected of me to make specific recommendations in this address, but during the progress of your deliberations, whenever the occasion for such act on arises, I shall communicate the same to you

I would, however, invite your attention to the act of our Legislature of 1881 giving aliens the right to acquire, hold and convey real estate. This is such an innovation upon the spirit of our institutions that the same is open to criticism, and, in my judgment, demands your consideration as to its necessity, and, if deemed necessary, whether the same is properly guarded in its provisions to prevent vast landed monopolies by aliens, which, by slow and insiduous growth, may become detrimental to the interests of the State,

Section 1 of Article 7 or our State Constitution provides that "The judicial power of the State snall be vested in a Supreme Court, in Circuit Courts and in such other courts as the General Assembly may establish." The amendment to this section adopted in 1881, by which its provisions were enlarged, was clearly the result of years of agitation brought about by the limited judicial power of the State and a demand for relief from the delays attending the constant increasing

business of our Supreme Court.

The act of the General Assembly of 1881 in creating the offices of Supreme Court Commissioners and the re-ensetment of 1888 extending their term for two years were both legislative expressions in response to the requirements of this amendment of the Constitution in 1881, which was undoubt-edly adopted to give the Legislature consti-tutional authority to establish other courts than the Circuit and Supreme in order that the administration of justice might be facilitated and the business of the Supreme Court thereby lessened to such an extent as would enable it to promptly consider and decide, as contemplated by the Constitution, the questions appealed to it for judicial determination. In view of the fact that nearly 700 cases are now pending in the Supreme Court, after four years' assiduous aid of the Supreme Court Commis ioners, I submit for your consideration the question of the expediency of continuing the commission as a means of accomplishing the judicial relief contemplated by the constitutional amendment, and earnestly invite your attention as to whether or not the practical working and effect of the commission is not in violation of the intendment of Sections 2 and 5 of Article 7 of the Constitution. It seems to me that litigants are entitled to have their matters in controversy decided by the court established by the Constitu-

In many cases they do not get this right under the working of Rules 2 and 3 of the Supreme Court for the government of its commissioners. The Supreme Court under those rules decides causes referred to the commissioner upon the opinion rendered by the commissioners, and not upon the question arising in the record as required by the

I am aware that the Supreme Court is compelled to such a course in order to make the labors of the commissioners available, but it raises the query whether practically it does not make the Supreme Court to consist of ten judges when the Constitution says it shall not consist of more than five.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY.

The educational interests of the State are worthy of your careful consideration and generous sup-port. In addition to the ordinary and necessary needs of our educational institutions, it would not be improper for me to call your attention to the great loss sustained by the Indiana Univer-sity since the last meeting of the Legislature. One of the main buildings, as well as the library and museum, have been destroyed by fire. The extent of the loss, as well as the aims and hopes for the future of that institution, is set forth in the report of the Trastees to the Gov-

The State can afford, by a reasonable appropria-tion, to second the efforts of the Trustees to build up a university as the head of our common school system of the State, whose position of usefulness will be extended and perpetuated.

PLEURO PNEUMONIA, Your attention is called to the alarming spread of pleuro-pneumonia among the cattle of our sis-ter States of Ohio, Illinois and Kentucky, and

intelligent, thinking citizens, who, by their suf- that our own State is threatened with the invasion of said disease which is said to be both contegious and infectious and has already caused lisastrous results to the live stock in crests of those States. Timely precautionary measures may to a large extent save the cattle interests of indiana from the ravages of this disease. The consideration of the same is submitted for such action as in your judgment it may demand.

I am advised that several of the States which furnished regiments of volunteers in the Federal Army that participated in the battle of Gettysburg, have made appropriations for the purpose of erecting tablets to mark the position occupied by their troops in that great and decisive event. Indiana had five regiments of infantry -Seventh Fourteeath, Nineteenta, Twentieth and Twenty seventh-and two companies of the First and sixth companies of the Third Cavalry that were engaged in that, perhaps the greatest battle fought by the army of the Potomac, and it is emineutly proper that our State should do as much as any other to commemorate the heroism displayed by her sons in defense of the Union upon that mem-orable battlefield. I therefore invite your attention to this subject for such action as you may

WORLD'S EXPOSITION. I am informed that of the sum of \$5,000 allotted to Indiana by the Commissioners of the World's Cot ton and Industrial Exposition, now open at New Orleans, but a small portion remains for the further use of the Commissioners of our State. It can readily be conceived how inadequate this sum would be if a full representation was made of Indiana's material and industrial forces. It is not a display of fabrics and wealth to excite jealous rivalry for superiority in methods of production or resources, however varied or rich they may be. It is a Nation's ambition, untting the arts and sciences with the genius of advanced thinkers, of productions of not only of our own country, but all nations, from which we as a people must be greatly benefited, for while the commerce of older countries shall bring thither their trophies of handiwork, skill and products, the spirit of our development in agriculture, alone, will seize upon whatever may be distributed to our vast and almost limitless domain to the profit of Amer-

While other States have deemed it wise to add to the sum thus allotted to them, if it shall be thought best to the further and complete showing of Indiana's productive growth, industrial and mineral wealth, to add to this sum in a measure sufficient only to make sure that we shall not fail in standing where we righfully belong, second to no State, such appropriation will meet my ap-

In this connection I am gratified to address you upon a kindred subject, the mention of which, i feel is sufficient to commend it to your approval.

It is the purpose, I am informed, of the managers of this World's Exposition to invite the soldiers of the North and South to come together in

a grand encampmnet in New Orleans. To this end, I understand, a large and sufficient sum has been set apart. What more propitious than this opportunity, the first since the war, of a national character, to requite the men of a common country and ancestry, who, only a few years ago, stood arrayed against each other in If such a meeting can be consummated in the fullness of the spirit that prompts the movement, our country will be closer anit. If the North shall send down her regiments of men, not as she did twenty years ago to the sound of martial drum beats but to the music of "piping times" of place, nothing, I believe, could so firmly reunite the fellowship born of a common heritage, and which would give assurance, that when the soldiers of a Nation who have borne arms against each other

If statesmen bave faile I to accomplish what the war assured, the duty of the hour would seem naturally to belong to the soldiers, who stood for their convictions at the cannon's mouth, I deem it therefore proper to call your attention to this contemplated encampment, that in your capacity as representatives of this State, made illustrious by the deeds of her soldiery, you may expressuch approval and take such action, as may seem to you to be proper, in reaffirming the pride of our people in the truth of history, that indiana, as in war, so in peace and good-will to

can come together as brothers, strife can never

again come between us as a people.

man, stands at the front. Humbly acknowledging our dependence upon the Divine E der of the Universe, our hearts should be filled with gratitude for

THE BLESSINGS OF PEACE, health and abundance. Among the great sisterhood of States the history and growth of Indiana affords an example of development and prosperity of which we may well be proud, In all things necessary to constitute a State, she stands to-day one among the brightest in the grand galaxy of States that comprise our Federal Occupying territory from the broad of the north to the great thoroughfares of water on the south, and intermediate in geographical position east and west, she will forever be within the pathway of commerce and travel between the oceans. Her fertile soil, varied and salubrious climate, great natural advantages, munificent fund and system of com non schools and universities of learning, her liberal and elaborate system of benevolent, charitable and reformatory institutions, all keeping pace with the progress and demands of the age, offer inducements and invite the capital, enterprise and skill of other lands, and afford an asylum for the oppressed from abroad.

Then let it be our highest ambition to further promote the prosperity and renown of the State, supporting unswervingly the Union and its Constitution, the wisest and best instrument for the government of man ever yet devised, demanding unflinchingly the constitutional rights and libertles of all citizens without regard to race or color; cultivating good will among the people of every section of our common country, so that we may be one people in feeling as well as in name, moving on harmoniously together to that destiny under God's providence awaiting us in the future—the grandest and mightiest Republic of free men and

Lieutenant Governor Manson was then

formally sworn in and said: GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE-In assuming the duties of this station, so generously assigned me by the people of Indians, I am not unconscious of the grave responsibilities it imposes. It is easy to make mistakes—it is difficult to mend them. I shall greatly rely upon your fairness and compla-cency. They will render my yoke easy and my burdens light. Grave questions must occupy your attention. They will doubtless engender disagreements, but I believe they will be tempered with that lofty spirit of patriotic decorum the weight of public duty so certainly foresees and imperatively demands. You are the people's representatives, and I know how conscientiously and zeaiously you will bring into requisition every gift of mind and tongue to vindicate the public welfare and advance the honor of the Commonwealth,

ree women upon which the san of God has ever

The Convention then adjourned. THE GOVERNOR'S RECEPTION.

The corridors and parlors of the Bates House were handsomely decorated last evening, and many guests were assembled in casings were elegantly trimmed, and flowers hotel. The assemblage was one of the largest that ever met together on such an occasion in this city, and represented the wealth, beauty and talent of Indianapolis society. There were fully 500 ladies and gentlemen in attendance, and a sociable and enjoyable time was experienced by all. The members of both branches of the Legislature, the State officers and many well-known citizens. accompanied by their wives and daughters, took advantage of the occasion to meet the new Governor and extend him the hand of congratulation. A band was present during the evening and entertained the guests with music, Governor and Mrs. Gray were intreduced to the guests, and when this formality had been completed the ladies and gentlemen congregated in groups about the house and exchanged many pleas-ant and friendly greetings. After an hour of social intercourse the doors of the dancing-ball were thrown open and the dancers entered, the space not thus occupied being crowded with those who enjoyed the amusement. Three cotillion parties were soon made up and took positions on the floor, and at the sound of marry music joined together in the dance. Governor Gray participating. At 11 o'clock refreshments were served and the dancing was resumed and continued till an hour later.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES. A bill to prevent base ball games was introduced into the House yesterday morning. It provides for a fine of \$25 for every viola-

tion. Among the visitors from Union City at the inauguration, guests of Governor Gray, were W. K. Smith and daughter Cors, J. D. Smith and daughter Ella, Miss Clara Jaqua, Thomas McMahan, A. O'Hara, H. E.

Swerer, of Columbus, O., nephew to Governor Gray.

"Yes, I was there," remarked Frank Bird; "in former years I have only attended conventions, but this year I'm attending inaugurations."

Our Ohio visitors received seats of honor at the Joint Convention yesterday, occupying the first row of chairs of the dress circle in the Opera House.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McCulloch Bond, nephew and niece of Hon. Fred J. Hayden, of Fort Wayne, are in the city, and attended the inauguration and reception of Governor Gray.

Dr. McClure, of Jeffersonville, was in the Legistature thirty years ago, and was then the youngest member of that body. He now represents Clark and Scott Counties in the Senate, and is the oldest Representative in the Legislature.

The box on the left hand was occupied by Mrs. Isaac P. Gray, the Governor's Private Secretary, Mr. Pierre Gray and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Jaqua and daughter, Ids. and Miss McDonald, of Union City, Mrs. N. B. Hawkins and Miss Minnie Jaqua, of Portland.

The announcement of the committees yesterday created no ill feeling, and it appears that the satisfaction was general. Speaker Jewett may congratulate himself upon having discharged a very onerous task in a manner which will produce good results in the Legislalure.

Mesars. Weir, Moody, Cory and others, having in charge the arrangements for the inauguration ceremonies, deserve credit for the manner in which they discharged their trust. Notwithstanding the fact that the crowd was very large, there was no friction or confusion in sesting it. If the gentlemen bandie their constituents' interests in the Legislature as perfectly, they will no doubt be returned with increased majorities. Rumor has it that Governor Porter will

enjoy a brief season of rest, after which he proposes to enter the .. terary field, and will write a history of Indiana. This is a dangerous undertaking, and we fear will be considered as an evidence that the Governor has abandoned politics. He should profit by Mr. Blaine's experience, and keep aloof from literary pursuits until the some of his ambition has been attained in politics.

In the House very little was done yesterday morning save the announcement of the committees, which will be found in our regular report. The roll of counties was then called for the introduction of bills, each member being atlawed to introduce two bills. The Speaker has adopted a rule requiring bills to be read on their introduction, and not simply by title, as heret fore.

House Clerk Darnell has appointed the following assistants: File Clerk, Emmett Rose, Marion County; Registry Clerk, Ed Fitzpatrick, Clark (representative Louisville Courier-Journal); Reading Clerk, . P. J. Kelly, Marion; Engrossing Clerks, George Felts. Allen; William Thomas, Cass; Mr. Evrod, Bartholomew; Engrossing Clerks, John Lukens, Clay, and Martin Morrison, Clinton.

Representative Reeves, of Bartholomew, has introduced a measure in the House providing that the Reporter of the Sapreme Court shall receive a salary of \$3,000, and that the reports shall be sold at an advance of 25 per cent, on the cost price. It also provides that only decisions of importance shall be published, and that the electrotype plates shall be preserved and turned over to

In the Senate yesterday morning Senator Magee introduced a resolution complimenting the soldiers of Indiana on the election of Governor Gray, Secretary Myers, Auditor Rice and Judge Mitchell, all of whom were soldiers in the late war. Another resolution was adopted, complimenting the personal military worth of General Manson. A unanimous vote of thanks was extended to Laeutenant Governor Hanna for his impartial and able presidency of the Senate.

W. P. Knight, editor of the Pike County Democrat, has been appointed Reading Clerk in the Senate. If Mr. Knight's experience has been like that of other men connected with country newspapers, he is no doubt by this time highly proficient in the art of reading difficult manuscript. The country editor comes up through much trial and tribulation, but his experience is not easily forgotten or the lessons soon unlearned. We predict that Mr. Knight will have no difficulty in deciphering the Senatorial

Representative Mosier, of Elkhart County, will introduce a fee and salary bill, of which the following are the principal provisions: Treasurer of State, from \$1,000 to \$1,500; Governor's Private Secretary, \$1,500 to \$1,200; Deputy Auditor of State, \$1 509 to \$1,200; two clerks of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, \$900 to \$750; State Librarian, \$1,200 to \$1,000; Assistant Librarian, \$750 to \$600. Instead of \$1,200 the salary of Auditors in counties of 10,000 population shall be \$1,000 a year, \$5 per 100 for and additional 30,000, and \$8 per 100 for all in excess of 40,000. The County Treashonor of Governor Gray and to participate cent. on the first \$50,000 of taxes collected, in his first reception. The windows and and one-half of 1 per cent. on all over that gain.

| Casings were elegantly tripped and down. urers, the bill provides, shall receive 1 per amount. It is provided that all officers decorated the window-seats throughout the | elect shall receive the fees and salaries now prescribed by law.

The Rinks.

To-morrow evening the three-mile race takes place at the Meridian Rink, in which quite a number of young men who are threatened with speed will participate. The race will furnish a world of merriment, and the seating capacity of the Rink should be tested. Friday and Saturday evenings, two games of polo between the Stars, of Dayton, and the Meridian Club, will be the attrac-

To-night, at the Wigwam Rink, a very unique entertainment 'on wheels' will take place, name'y a "necktie and apron party," there being prizes offered by the management for the largest sizes of the above named "articles of adornment" worn on the occasion. Some of our city dudes might obtain a "pointer" in neckties by attending this affair to-night, and the ladies may be able to see what possibilities there are in dainty apron materials.

Last night the College Avenue Rink was

filled with a large and enthusiastic crowd to witness the one mile race between George Catterson and Ed Perkins. Mr. Catterson won in five minutes and five seconds. Mr. Perkins' time, five minutes and eight seconds. The rink management presented a gold badge to the winner. Large crowds constantly attend this place of amusement.

New Brooms Sweep Clean. The new Board of Health is preparing a vigorous line of policy, which may appear a little rough to some physicians, but it will result in good and it is to be hoped that the

Jackson, Perry Gribben, Gus Coons, Hon. course adopted will be rigidly followed. A Charles Negley, and T. J. Gibbons; and E. J. circular letter is being prepared which is to be sent to every physician, midwife or other person who cantributes to the crowning success of the death bed. This letter requires such persons making out two death returns to the board, to make their return within eighteen hours after the death has occurred, or prepare to go before the Mayor and pay s fine. It is urged that, besides the law which requires this, cemeteries will not receiva bodies without a burial permit, which the office can not issue until the return is made, and that undertakers have complained of physicians whom they have had to hunt up before they could proceed with funerals. This is an annoyance of a far reaching cheracter, which can be removed by physicians complying with the law, and the board proposes to see that they do it in the future.

SOCIETY NOTICES.

ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS-Raper Commandery No. 1, K. T Stated concluve in Masonic Temple this (Tuesday) evening at :30 o'clook. PHINEAS G C. HUNT, E. C.

WILLIAM H. SMYTHE, Recorder.

O. E. KREGELO & WHITSETT, Funeral Directors and Embalmara. No. 77 North Delaware street. Telephone connection to office and residences. Carriages for Weddings and Parties.



How few understand what a perfect fit is? That painful period of "breaking in" is deemed essential to every new cutfit. This is positively unnecessary. The scientific principles applied to the numerous shapes and sizes of "the Hanan" shoe, insures perfect fit, and their flexibility, absolute freedom from the tortures of "breaking in," as they are easy and comfortable from the first day. Sold everywhere Ask your shoe dealer for thank HANAN & SON.

COAL OIL

In operation at \$1 West Maryland, Driven Well Store—I and 2 horse power. Safer than coal oil lamps. B. R. BOESE, State Agent.

WANTED

LOST-Auy article of value, not emend ing three lines, inserted two times FROM. Under the head "Situations Wanted," fow Itues or less, inserted FREE,

WANTED-Young medical man or druggist as traveling salesman, Address T. A. Senti-

WANTED-A situation to do housework in a small family; good reference. 155 Harmon

WANTED-By a boy of sixteen, a place to do any kind of work. Call or address 347 West ANTED—A position as clerk or other suitable place; speaks French, German, Italian and English, Address A. A., care of J. Bach, Fre-

TAT ANTED-A situation by a first class general baker and confectioner, one who understands his business. Address J. M. AUGUSTUS, Ann Arbor, Mich.

WANTED-A situation by a No. 1 light or neavy harness maker: can come immedi-ately. Address for one week ADD M'ARTY, Paris, lil., Fdgar County.

WANTED-A position by a first-class mechanical draughtsman; machine-shop experience; excellent testimonials. Address T. R. B., care of J. Bach, Fremont House, city. 13-2 WANTED-To Publishers-A first-class printer and pressman, who is a spicy, noisy, energetic writer, wants a sit on a good paper in Indi-

ana. Address PRINTER, Box 415. Lansing, Mich. WANTED-A situation in wholesale or retail house; experienced in grocery business; speaks English and German; good penman; references given. Address D. E. B., care of Sentinel,

oughly understand running sewing machines by power, to make shirts, overalls, etc., at factory in Rock Falls, Ill. Steady work, FARWELL, HULING & CO.

OR SALE-Farm of 135 acres, all under good fence: 50 acres bottom land, balance fresh upland; 20 acres timber; 5 acres in fruit trees;

ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE annual stockholders' meeting of The Citizens' Street Railway Company will be held at their office, on Louisiana street, Monday, January A. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

THOSE going to Hot Springs for the treatment of syphilis, gleet, scrofula, and all cutaneous or blood diseases, can be cured for one-third th: cost of such a trip at the old reliable stand. I have been located here for twenty-three years, and wite the advantage of long and successful experience can warrant a cure in all cases. Spermatorthe and impotency, in all their stages, positively cured. Office hours, 8 a. m. to 9 p. m., 48 Virginia avenue, Indianapoils. Pilis sent with full directions at 51 per box. DR. BENNETT, successor to

FINANCIAL.

N. of ONNEY-At the lowers rate of interest. J. W. WILLIAMS & Co., I and I Vinter Back

TO LOAN-Money on improved city property in Indianapolis, or improved farms, A. M. STOD-DARD & CO., 5 Talbot Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

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SULLIVAN & JONES, Attorneys for Petitioners, To the Illinois Furnace Company, the crediters thereof, and all others whom it may concern: NOTICE is hereby given that on February 9, 1885, being the first judicial day of the Februsry term of the Marion County Circuit Court, the undersigned, holders of a majority of the bonds issued by the Illinois Furnace Company, and secured by a mortgage executed October 10, 1873, by said Company to certain trustees, and reported in Mortgage Second "A," page 393, et seq., in the office of the Recorder of Hardin, State of Illinois, will, in accordance with the provisions of said mortgage apply to said Court for the appointment of a Trustee, under said mortgage, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the desta of William H. L. Noble, one of the Trustees named therein. Haid petition is known and numbered as cause Number 3,830 on the Docket of saidCourt. T. C. HANNA, administrator of the estate of James H. McKernan, deceased, and

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